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ABSTRACT

Data concerning postsecondary minority enrollment trends from 1976 through 1986 are presented and analyzed. The first section of the report presents overall enrollment trends by racial/ethnic categories and selected institutional characteristics, using data from the Center for Education Statistics institution-based postsecondary education surveys. The second section presents household-based statistics from census population surveys, which are used to derive a measure of participation in postsecondary education by comparing enrollments with the 18- to 24- and 25- to 34-year-old population cohorts. Major findings include the following: (1) minority enrollment was at a record high level in 1986 (12.5 million students, 2% more than in 1984); (2) two-year institutions account for 37% of total enrollment and 47% of minority enrollment; (3) enrollment of white and black males continues to decline; (4) women's enrollment, regardless of race/ethnicity, continues to increase and now accounts for 53% of total enrollment; and (5) about one-third of 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in college in 1986. Three tables are appended that provide data on fall 1984 enrollment by state and racial/ethnic group; fall 1986 enrollment by state and racial/ethnic group; and fall 1986 enrollment by attendance status and racial/ethnic group, and by institution type, control (public and private), and sex of students. (KM)

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CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Survey Report

April 1988

Trends in Minority Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall 1976-Fall 1986

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Enrollment in institutions of higher education was at a record high level in 1986. Over 12.5 million students were enrolled in colleges and universities across the country, a 2 percent increase over enrollment in 1984.

Increases were recorded for virtually all racial/ethnic categories. Some highlights follow.

- Minority enrollment has been at an all-time high.
- Black enrollment has not decreased since 1984.
- Hispanic enrollment has steadily risen since 1976 and broke the 600,000 mark in 1986.
- Asian and Pacific Islander enrollment has more than doubled since 1976.
- Two-year institutions have accounted for 37 percent of total enrollment but 47 percent of total minority enrollment.
- White male enrollment has declined to 4.6 million, continuing a trend that began after 1982.
- Black male enrollment has declined about 7 percent since 1976.
- Enrollment of women, regardless of race/ethnicity, has continued to increase, and women now account for 53 percent of total enrollment.
- About one-third of the Nation's 18- to 24-year-old high school graduates were enrolled in college in October 1986.

These are among the findings of data collected biennially since fall 1976 and include the first results on enrollment collected (in fall 1986) through the new Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

This report contains two major sections. The first presents overall enrollment trends by racial/ethnic categories and selected characteristics of higher education institutions. The data are from the Center for Education Statistics institution-based postsecondary education surveys (HEGIS and IPEDS).[1] The second section presents household-based statistics from the Bureau of the Census Current Population Surveys. The information is used to derive a measure of participation in postsecondary education by comparing enrollments with the 18- to 24- and 25- to 34-year-old population cohorts.

Postsecondary
Education Statistics
Division

[1]Data in this report are for accredited institutions of higher education (formerly called HEGIS schools). An enrollment report covering all collegiate and noncollegiate institutions is forthcoming.

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Office of Educational Research and Improvement CS 88-201

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Total Enrollments

Enrollment in institutions of higher education grew by over 1.5 million students from 1976 to 1986 (table 1). All racial/ethnic groups contributed to this net increase to varying degrees. Ranked by their proportion of the total increase, whites accounted for over one-half of the growth, followed by Asians or Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, nonresident aliens, blacks, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives. By 1986, minorities[2] constituted about 18 percent of total enrollment, up from 15 percent in 1976.

Enrollment by Institutional Control

The rise in enrollment from 1976 to 1986 was fairly evenly distributed between public and private institutions. For example, public institutions accounted for about 79 percent of total enrollment in 1976. By 1986, this had slightly fallen to 78 percent. However, the distribution of minority students among public and private institutions shows a different pattern.

White enrollment in public institutions has increased by over 550,000 students since 1976, but the proportion of whites in public institutions to total enrollment in public institutions has declined from about 82 percent to 79 percent (derived from table 1). Black enrollment in public institutions increased by about 25,000 students between 1976 and 1986 but as a proportion to total enrollment, they also had a decline, from 9.6 to 8.8 percent. Hispanics and Asians or Pacific Islanders showed large increases in enrollment and together account for about 9.4 percent of total enrollment in public institutions.

Similar shifts since 1976 occurred in private institutions. White and black enrollments declined as a percentage of total enrollment, while the proportion of Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander, and nonresident alien enrollment increased as a percentage of total enrollment in private institutions. These changing proportions of minority enrollment may indicate that the rates of change in minority populations, particularly for Hispanics and Asians or Pacific Islanders, are increasing faster than those of whites or blacks.

The overall rate of change in enrollment growth shows two distinct patterns. The largest rise was the biennial change from 1978 to 1980, when the rate of growth was 7.6 percent. There was a fall between 1982 and 1984 of 1.2 percent. Otherwise, growth has been between 2.2 and 2.5 percent biennally (derived from table 1). However, these rates of change varied significantly by racial/ethnic categories during the past decade. For example, since 1976, Hispanics have had net increases in biennial enrollment rates, ranging from a low of 3 percent between 1982 and 1984 to about 17 percent between 1984 and 1986. The growth rates for Asians or Pacific Islanders have been in double digits between 1976 and 1986, with the highest rates of growth occurring between 1976 and 1982.

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[2]Minorities are defined as black (non-Hispanic), Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native.

Table 1.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control of institution, and race/ethnicity and sex of student: Biennially, fall 1976 to fall 1986

Control of institution and race/ethnicity and sex of student	Number, in thousands						Percent distribution					
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
All institutions												
Total	10,986	11,231	12,087	12,388	12,235	12,501	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	9,076	9,194	9,833	9,997	9,815	9,914	82.6	81.9	81.4	80.7	80.2	79.3
Black, non-Hispanic	1,033	1,054	1,107	1,101	1,076	1,081	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.6
Hispanic	384	417	472	519	535	624	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	198	235	286	351	390	448	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76	78	84	88	84	90	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nonresident alien	219	253	305	331	335	344	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Public												
Total	8,641	8,770	9,456	9,695	9,458	9,722	78.7	78.1	78.2	78.3	77.3	77.8
White, non-Hispanic	7,095	7,136	7,656	7,785	7,543	7,650	64.6	63.5	63.3	62.8	61.6	61.2
Black, non-Hispanic	831	840	876	873	844	855	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8
Hispanic	337	363	406	446	456	539	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	166	195	240	296	323	372	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	68	68	74	77	72	79	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nonresident alien	145	167	204	219	219	226	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Private												
Total	2,345	2,461	2,630	2,693	2,777	2,779	21.3	21.9	21.8	21.7	22.7	22.2
White, non-Hispanic	1,982	2,058	2,177	2,212	2,272	2,264	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.6	18.1
Black, non-Hispanic	202	215	231	228	232	226	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Hispanic	47	55	66	74	79	84	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	32	40	47	55	67	76	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	9	10	10	11	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	73	85	101	113	116	118	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Men												
Total	5,794	5,621	5,868	5,999	5,859	5,885	52.7	50.1	48.5	48.4	47.9	47.1
White, non-Hispanic	4,814	4,613	4,773	4,830	4,690	4,646	43.8	41.1	39.5	39.0	38.3	37.2
Black, non-Hispanic	470	453	464	458	437	436	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
Hispanic	210	213	232	252	254	292	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	108	126	151	189	210	239	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	39	37	38	40	38	40	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nonresident alien	154	180	211	230	231	232	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
Women												
Total	5,191	5,609	6,219	6,389	6,376	6,615	47.3	49.9	51.5	51.6	52.1	52.9
White, non-Hispanic	4,262	4,581	5,060	5,167	5,125	5,268	38.8	40.8	41.9	41.7	41.9	42.1
Black, non-Hispanic	563	601	643	644	639	645	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Hispanic	174	205	240	267	281	332	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	89	109	135	162	180	209	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	38	41	46	48	46	51	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	65	73	94	101	104	111	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9

Note:--Because of underreporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, data were estimated when possible. Also, due to rounding, detail may not add to totals. See table 2 footnotes for data sources.

Whites and blacks on the other hand, have had lower growth rates than the other racial/ethnic groups. While from 1976, white enrollment rates have increased biennially in every time period except between 1982 and 1984, the rate of change varied from 1.3 to 7 percent. Black enrollment rates increased between 1976 and 1980 but decreased 2.8 percent between 1980 and 1984, and slightly increased again between 1984 and 1986. Black enrollment in 1986 was 26,000 students below the highest black enrollment level ever recorded -- 1.11 million students in 1980.

Two other racial/ethnic groups have had consistent enrollment increases since 1976: Hispanics and Asians or Pacific Islanders. Starting from a base of nearly 400,000, the number of Hispanics has grown biennially, reaching about 625,000 students in 1986 (figure 1). Enrollments of Asians or Pacific Islanders started from a lower base, around 200,000, and more than doubled by 1986. American Indian/Alaskan Native enrollment grew from 76,000 to 90,000 students.

Enrollments by Sex

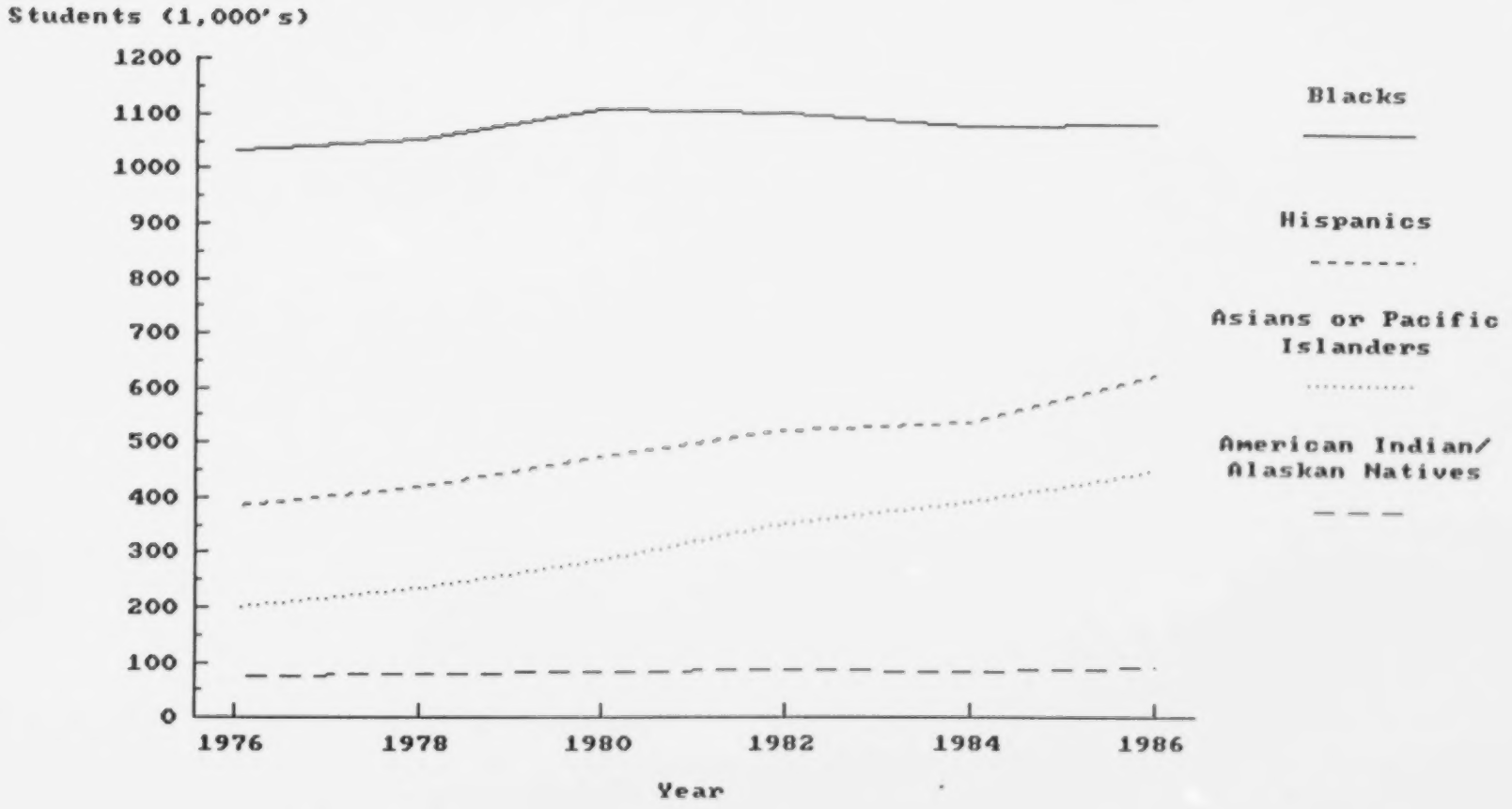
There has been a complete reversal in the distribution of enrollments between men and women. In 1976, men and women accounted for 53 and 47 percent, respectively, of enrollments in higher education (table 1). By 1986, the distribution was exactly the opposite, 53 percent female and 47 percent male.

Total male enrollments rose by slightly more than 90,000 students between 1976 and 1986. There were increases in every 2-year time period, except for between 1976 and 1978 and between 1982 and 1984. However, this pattern varied significantly by racial/ethnic categories (table 1). In particular, enrollments of white and black males fell by 3.5 and 7 percent, respectively, since 1976--the only two racial/ethnic groups to experience an actual decline among the men. These decreases were offset by the dramatic rise in male enrollment of Hispanics, Asians or Pacific Islanders, and nonresident aliens. Enrollments of American Indian and Alaskan Native males were relatively stable over this time period and were at about the same level as in 1976.

The biennial rate of change in male enrollment patterns varied by racial/ethnic category. As shown in figure 2, white male biennial enrollment rates decreased by about 4.0 percent from 1976 to 1978 and declined again between 1982 and 1984. Black male enrollment rates showed declines in three time periods, from 1976 to 1978, from 1980 to 1982, and from 1982 to 1984. The decline from 1982 to 1984 was particularly sharp, 4.6 percent. The other male racial/ethnic categories (Hispanics and Asians or Pacific Islanders) have had increases biennally since 1976. The rate of change was quite high for the Asian or Pacific Islander category, ranging from 11 to about 25 percent.

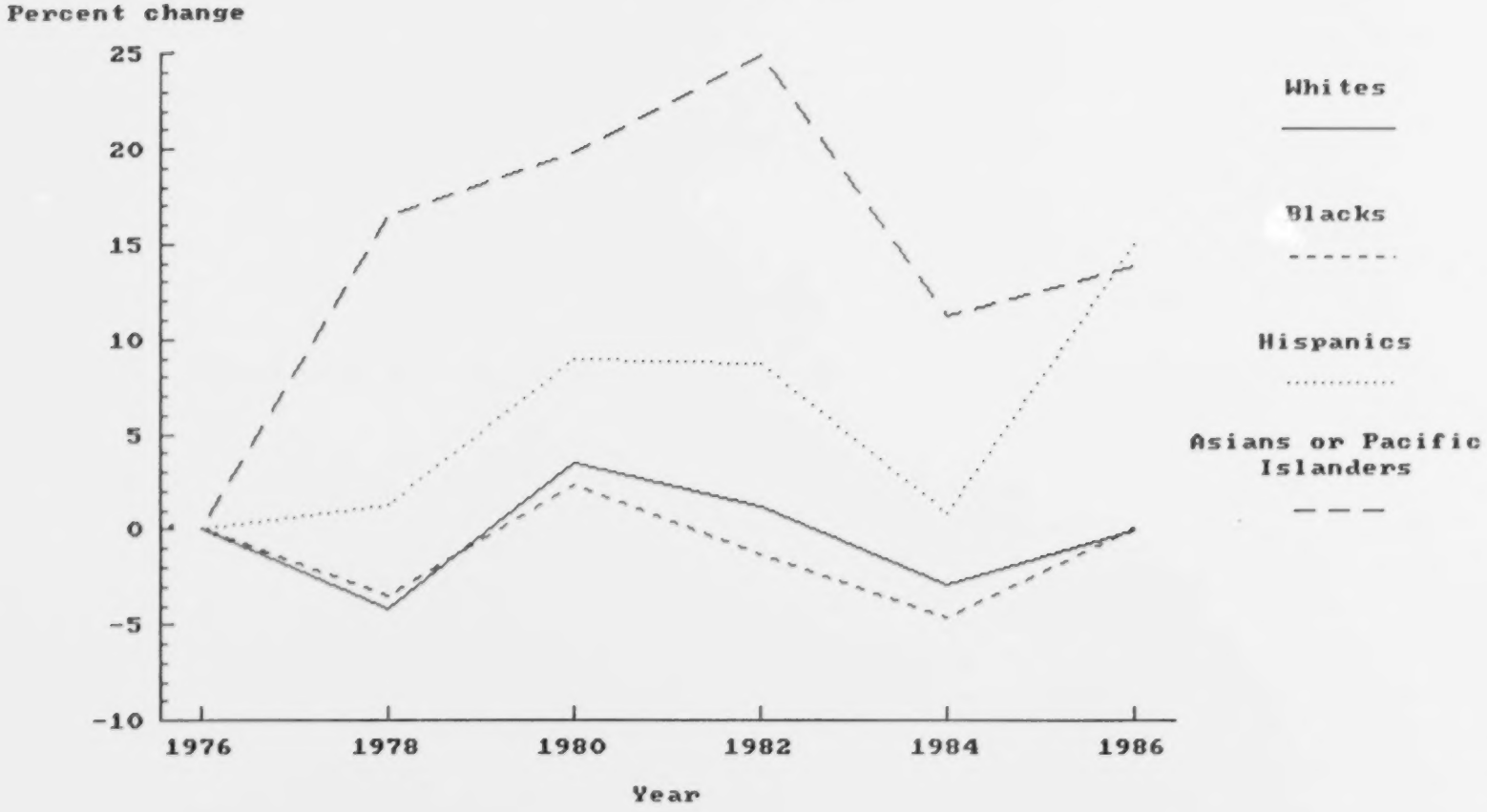
Female enrollment has grown substantially since 1976, from about 5.2 million in 1976 to over 6.6 million in 1986. There was a net increase in female enrollment in all racial/ethnic categories during this time period. The rate of change in enrollments reflect the increase in that, with the exception of slight declines in the number of white, black, and American Indian/Alaskan Native females enrolled between 1982 and 1984, the rates of enrollment have increased biennally during the time period covered in this report (figure 3). As with males, the increases have been particularly high among female Asians or Pacific Islanders, ranging from a high of 23.8 percent between 1978 and 1980 to a low of 11 percent between 1982 and 1984.

Figure 1.--Minority enrollment in institutions of higher education, by racial/ethnic categories of students: Biennially, fall 1976 to fall 1986



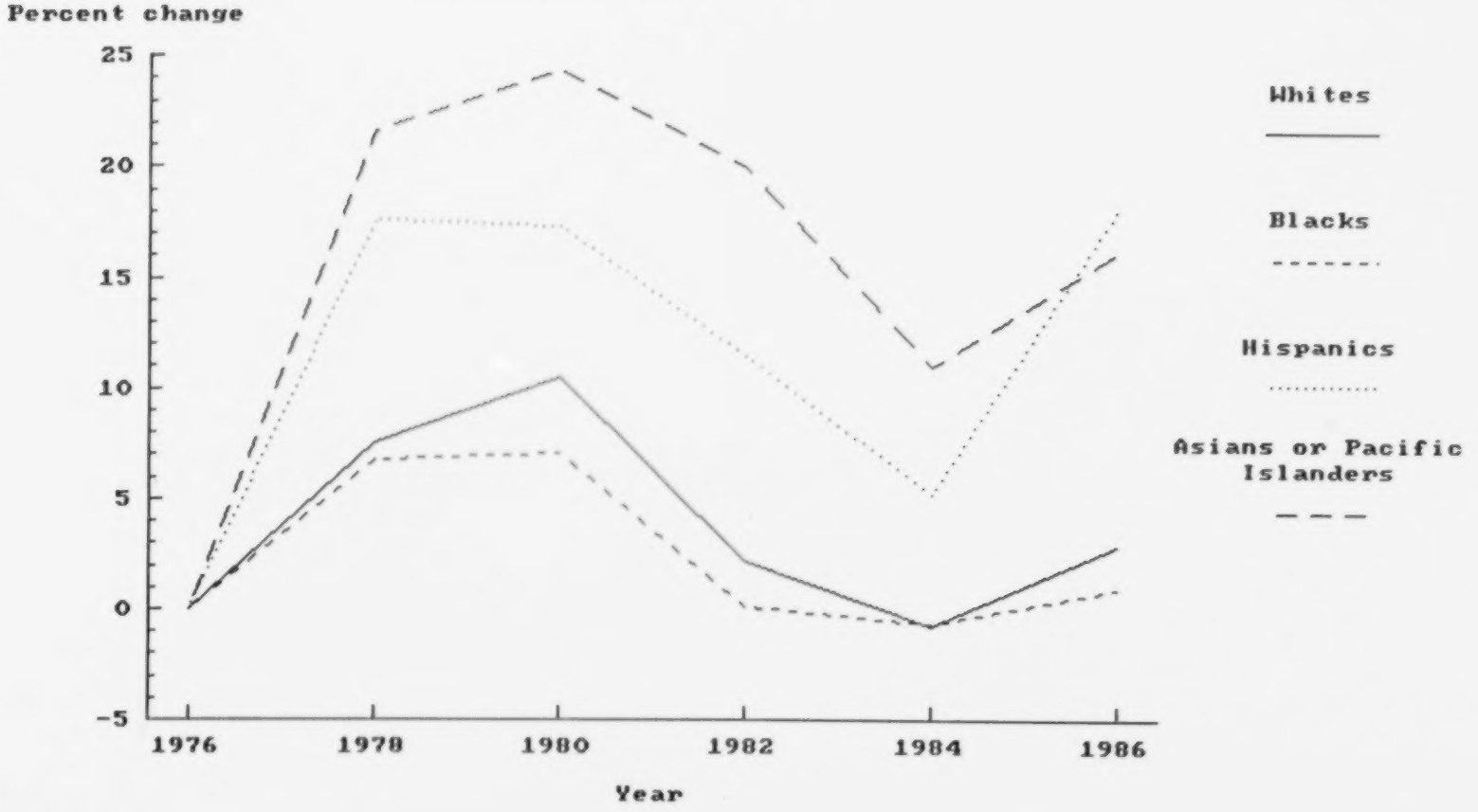
Source:--Biennial HEGIS and IPEDS surveys of fall enrollments, 1976 through 1986.

Figure 2.--Percent change in male enrollments by selected race/ethnic categories of students: Biennially, fall 1976 to fall 1986



Source:--Biennial HEGIS and IPEDS surveys of fall enrollments, 1976 through 1986.

Figure 3.--Percent change in female enrollments, by selected race/ethnic categories of students: Biennially, fall 1976 to fall 1986



Source:--Biennial HEGIS and IPEDS surveys of fall enrollments, 1976 through 1986.

Enrollment by Type of Institution

The rise in total enrollment between 1976 and 1986 has resulted in a 2 percent shift towards 2-year institutions. Four-year institutions accounted for about 65 percent of total enrollment in 1976, while 2-year institutions had about 35 percent. The 1986 percentages were 63 and 37 percent, respectively.

Enrollment in 4-year institutions of higher education increased by 10 percent between 1976 and 1986 (derived from table 2). However, this growth was unevenly distributed among the racial/ethnic categories. For example, the net growth in enrollments of white students went up nearly 6 percent, while black enrollments increased about 2 percent. In fact, black enrollments in 4-year institutions have been remarkably stable since 1982, ranging from 612,000 students in 1982 to 615,00 students in 1986. Biennial rates of change exceeded 3 percent for blacks only twice (up 3.6 percent between 1978 and 1980 and down 3.5 percent between 1980 and 1982). The other minority groups had higher increases between 1976 and 1986: 60 percent for Hispanics; 120 percent for Asians or Pacific Islanders; 14 percent for American Indians or Alaskan Natives; and 64 percent for nonresident aliens.

The growth rate from 1976 to 1986 for 2-year institutions was higher than than that of their 4-year counterparts: 21 versus 10 percent. This increase was generally reflected in most of the racial/ethnic categories, as well. For example, whites' net growth rate in 2-year institutions over the past decade was 16 percent--over twice that within 4-year institutions (6 percent). Black enrollment in 2-year institutions increased about 9 percent; Hispanic, 64 percent; Asian or Pacific Islander, 135 percent; and American Indian, 24 percent. Nonresident alien was the only category that had a percentage increase lower than that in 4-year institutions: 26 percent

The higher growth rates of minority enrollment in 2-year institutions have resulted in these institutions' having a disproportionately high share of minority enrollment. For example, while 2-year schools accounted for 37 percent of total enrollment in higher education, they also accounted for 47 percent of total minority enrollments in 1986, up from 45 percent in 1976 (derived from table 2). The reason for this increase is that the numerical growth in minorities has been higher in 2-year institutions (287,000 over the past decade) than the 264,000 increase in 4-year institutions (table 2 and figure 4).

Enrollments by Level of Study

Table 3 presents racial/ethnic enrollments in institutions of higher education by level of study (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional) and year. The data include distributing "unclassified" students (those not seeking a degree) within either undergraduate or graduate levels of study, because, by definitions used in the surveys, those students enrolled in a first-professional degree program are always seeking a degree.[3]

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[3]See table 131, Digest of Education Statistics, 1987 for counts of "unclassified" students for selected years. Also, see the technical appendix for additional details.

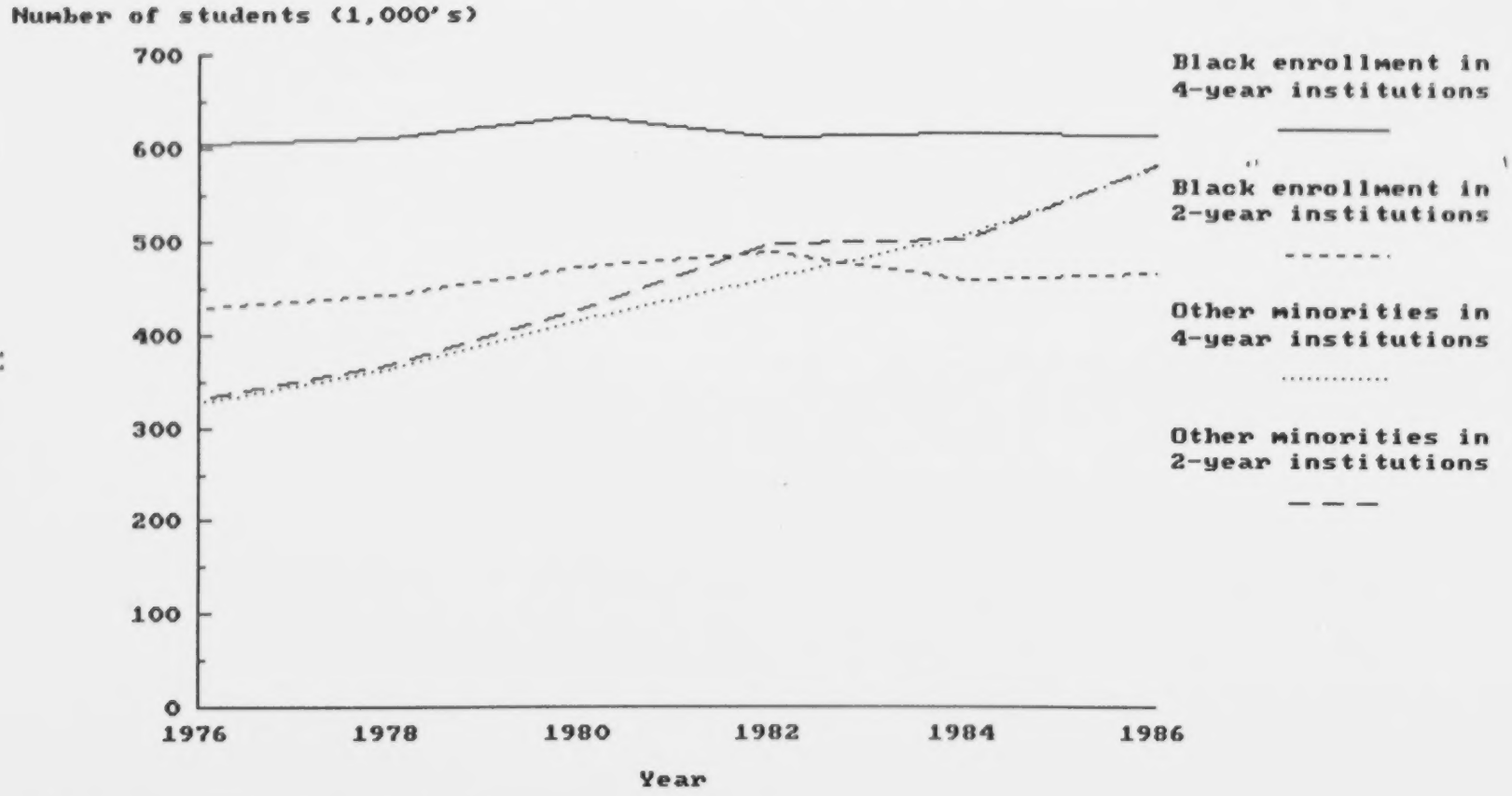
Table 2.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type of institution and race/ethnicity of student: Biennially, fall 1976 to fall 1986

Type of institution and race/ethnicity of student	Number, in thousands						Percentage distribution of total enrollment					
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
All institutions	10,986	11,231	12,087	12,388	12,235	12,501	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	9,076	9,194	9,833	9,997	9,815	9,914	82.6	81.9	81.4	80.7	80.2	79.3
Total minority	1,691	1,785	1,949	2,059	2,085	2,243	15.4	15.9	16.1	16.6	17.0	17.9
Black, non-Hispanic	1,033	1,054	1,107	1,101	1,076	1,081	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.6
Hispanic	384	417	472	519	535	624	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	198	235	286	351	390	448	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76	78	84	88	84	90	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nonresident alien	219	253	305	331	335	344	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
4-year institutions	7,107	7,203	7,565	7,648	7,708	7,826	64.7	64.1	62.6	61.7	63.0	62.6
White, non-Hispanic	5,999	6,027	6,275	6,306	6,301	6,340	54.6	53.7	51.9	50.9	51.5	50.7
Total minority	931	975	1,050	1,073	1,124	1,195	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.6
Black, non-Hispanic	604	612	634	612	617	615	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9
Hispanic	174	190	217	229	246	278	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	119	138	162	193	223	262	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	35	37	39	38	40	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nonresident alien	177	201	241	270	282	291	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
2-year institutions	3,879	4,028	4,521	4,740	4,527	4,675	35.3	35.9	37.4	38.3	37.0	37.4
White, non-Hispanic	3,077	3,167	3,558	3,692	3,514	3,575	28.0	28.2	29.4	29.8	28.7	28.6
Total minority	760	810	899	987	961	1,047	6.9	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.9	8.4
Black, non-Hispanic	429	443	472	489	459	466	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7
Hispanic	210	227	255	291	289	345	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	79	97	124	158	167	186	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	41	43	47	49	46	51	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	42	52	64	61	53	53	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

Note:--Because of underreporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, data were estimated when possible. Also, due to rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Sources:--U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities", and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment, 1986" survey and unpublished tabulations.

Figure 4.--Minority enrollments in institutions of higher education, by type of institution: Biennially, fall 1976 to fall 1986



"Other minorities" include Hispanics, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and American Indian/Alaskan Natives.

Table 3.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of study and race/ethnicity of student: Biennially, fall 1976 to fall 1986

Level of study and race/ethnicity of student	Number, in thousands						Percent distribution by level of study					
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
Undergraduate enrollment												
Total	9,520	9,757	10,560	10,875	10,610	10,797	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	7,827	7,946	8,556	8,749	8,484	8,552	82.2	81.4	81.0	80.5	80.0	79.2
Total minority	1,550	1,642	1,797	1,907	1,911	2,041	16.3	16.8	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.9
Black, non-Hispanic	950	975	1,028	1,028	995	995	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.2
Hispanic	357	388	438	485	495	569	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	173	206	253	313	343	394	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	70	72	79	82	78	84	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Nonresident alien	142	169	208	220	216	204	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Graduate enrollment												
Total	1,221	1,219	1,250	1,235	1,344	1,434	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	1,030	1,019	1,030	1,002	1,087	1,132	84.3	83.6	82.4	81.1	80.9	78.9
Total minority	119	120	125	123	141	166	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.5	11.6
Black, non-Hispanic	72	68	66	61	67	72	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0
Hispanic	22	24	27	27	32	46	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	21	24	28	30	37	43	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	4	4	5	5	5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	73	80	94	108	115	136	6.0	6.6	7.5	8.8	8.6	9.5
First-professional enrollment												
Total	244	255	277	278	278	270	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	220	229	248	246	243	230	90.1	89.8	89.5	88.5	87.4	85.2
Total minority	21	22	26	29	32	36	8.6	8.6	9.5	10.4	11.4	13.2
Black, non-Hispanic	11	11	13	13	13	14	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.2
Hispanic	5	5	7	7	8	9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	5	6	8	9	11	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	3	3	3	3	3	4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5

Note:--Because of underreporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, data were estimated when possible. Also, due to rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Sources:--U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities", and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment, 1986" survey and unpublished tabulations.

The distribution of higher education enrollments among levels of study has not changed much since 1976. For example, undergraduates accounted for about 87 percent of total enrollments in 1976. The comparable figure for 1986 was 86 percent (derived from table 3).

However, the minority and nonresident alien proportion of enrollments at all three levels of study have increased. For example, in 1986 Hispanics accounted for 5.3 percent of undergraduate enrollment, up from 3.7 percent in 1976. The Asian or Pacific Islander proportion rose from 1.8 percent in 1976 to 3.6 percent in 1986. White and black proportions both fell, from 82.2 to 79.2 and from 10 to 9.2 percent, respectively. Similar patterns occurred at the graduate level. Of particular note was the major increase in the proportion of nonresident aliens. In 1986, this group accounted for 9.5 percent of total graduate enrollment. At the first-professional level, the proportionate share of each minority group increased, with the exception of American Indians/Alaskan Natives.

Undergraduate enrollments, at 10.8 million in 1986, were at their highest levels since 1982. Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native enrollments were at all-time highs at the undergraduate level. Black undergraduate enrollments were almost at the 1 million mark, slightly below their historic high of 1.028 million in both 1980 and 1982. Nonresident alien undergraduate enrollments declined to 204,000, continuing a downward trend that began after 1982.

Postbaccalaureate enrollments were also on the rise. For example, graduate enrollments, at 1.4 million in 1986, were at their highest level ever recorded. Whites and nonresident aliens accounted for the largest proportions, 78.9 and 9.5 percent, respectively, in 1986. However, all racial/ethnic groups were at, or very near, their all-time highs in graduate-level enrollments. On the other hand, first-professional enrollment at 270,000 was down slightly from the numbers of students in the years from 1980 through 1984. Whites continued to be the predominant racial/ethnic group of first-professionals, accounting for over 85 percent of all first-professional enrollments in 1986.

Participation Rates in Higher Education

As indicated earlier, the increase in enrollment may reflect the growth in population. Thus, by using data drawn from the Census Bureau's Current Population Surveys (CPS), one can compare CPS estimates of enrollment and population to determine participation rates for three racial/ethnic categories (white, black and Hispanic). The population used in this analysis was the traditional college-going age group, 18- to 24-year-olds, plus the 25- to 34-year-olds. These two age groups account for most college participants. Results are shown in table 4. It should be noted, however, that the CPS population and enrollment data are not directly comparable to the HEGIS and IPEDS institutional survey results because CPS information is derived from samples of households. Also, there are some additional limitations when using these numbers. The true representation of these racial/ethnic groups may be underestimated for those groups that grew faster than the average and overestimated for the other groups. Also, the participation rates are affected by a growth (or decline) of the populations within the age groups. Thus, the information only provides a rough measure of adult participation in higher education and must be used with caution.

Table 4.--Participation rates of 18- to 34-year-old high school graduates in institutions of higher education, by selected racial/ethnic categories: United States, October 1976 to October 1986

(In thousands)

Year	Total population			White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	High school graduates	Enrolled in college	Percent participation rate	High school graduates	Enrolled in college	Percent participation rate	High school graduates	Enrolled in college	Percent participation rate	High school graduates	Enrolled in college	Percent participation rate
1970 census base:	18- to 24-Year-Olds											
1976	21,677	7,181	33.1	18,227	5,983	32.8	2,195	733	33.4	862	309	35.8
1977	22,008	7,142	32.5	18,456	5,946	32.2	2,241	707	31.5	880	277	31.5
1978	22,309	6,995	31.4	18,639	5,836	31.3	2,292	681	29.7	935	254	27.2
1979	22,421	6,991	31.2	18,697	5,843	31.2	2,307	681	29.5	968	292	30.2
1980	22,745	7,226	31.8	18,787	6,035	32.1	2,425	672	27.7	1,054	315	29.9
1981	22,690	7,405	32.6	18,633	6,135	32.9	2,491	700	28.1	1,091	327	30.0
1980 census base:												
1981	23,343	7,575	32.5	19,029	6,222	32.7	2,628	735	28.0	1,144	342	29.9
1982	23,291	7,678	33.0	18,842	6,272	33.3	2,693	752	27.9	1,153	337	29.2
1983	22,988	7,477	32.5	18,582	6,129	33.0	2,691	726	27.0	1,110	349	31.4
1984	22,870	7,591	33.2	18,214	6,180	33.9	2,832	770	27.2	1,212	362	29.9
1985	22,349	7,537	33.7	17,581	6,142	34.9	2,749	718	26.1	1,396	375	26.9
1986 *	21,766	7,397	34.0	16,839	5,814	34.5	2,735	782	28.6	1,506	443	29.4
1970 census base:	25- to 34-Year-Olds											
1976	25,882	2,489	9.6	22,061	2,032	9.2	2,317	275	11.9	952	104	10.9
1977	27,102	2,801	10.3	23,067	2,257	9.8	2,436	340	13.9	1,018	126	12.4
1978	28,164	2,569	9.1	23,852	2,105	8.8	2,615	282	10.8	1,064	108	10.2
1979	29,240	2,675	9.1	24,706	2,211	8.9	2,747	255	9.3	1,116	129	11.6
1980	30,431	2,703	8.9	25,510	2,216	8.7	2,943	283	9.6	1,281	118	9.2
1981	31,536	2,806	8.9	26,233	2,209	8.4	3,172	325	10.2	1,351	145	10.7
1980 census base:												
1981	32,675	2,928	9.0	26,927	2,271	8.4	3,368	344	10.2	1,423	153	10.8
1982	33,391	2,988	8.9	27,364	2,384	8.7	3,493	332	9.5	1,459	141	9.7
1983	34,112	3,088	9.1	27,727	2,416	8.7	3,640	323	8.9	1,590	155	9.7
1984	34,915	3,015	8.6	28,344	2,383	8.4	3,788	306	8.1	1,588	157	9.9
1985	35,341	3,064	8.7	28,288	2,423	8.6	3,869	287	7.4	1,947	189	9.7
1986 *	36,226	2,991	8.3	28,929	2,305	8.0	3,961	307	7.8	2,131	222	10.4

* Unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census.

Note:--Totals differ from those shown in other tables. This table represents data collected in sample surveys of households rather than surveys of institutions of higher education. The Current Population Survey samples are derived from the decennial censuses of population. Also, the data for whites and blacks differ from Bureau of the Census reports because Hispanic data have been removed from these groups to allow comparisons of all three racial/ethnic categories.

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports", Series P-20, various years.

In the October 1976 Current Population Survey, 33.1 percent of all 18- to 24-year-old high school graduates indicated that they were enrolled in a college or university (table 4 and figure 5). This percentage dropped slightly in the late 1970s and began to increase again by 1981. During the 1980s, the participation rates remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 32.5 and 34 percent. From 1979 on, the rates for whites were slightly higher than those for the population as a whole. The rates for both blacks and Hispanics were generally below 30 percent each during most of the 1980s. (Hispanic participation rates for 1983 were 31.4 percent). These two groups had decreases in participation rates between 1984 and 1985 but the rates had increased again by 1986.

The participation rates of 25- to 34-year-old high school graduates show a different pattern than those of 18- to 24-year-olds. For example, the participation rates were much lower, usually slightly under 10 percent versus the 33 percent for 18- to 24-year-olds. Of particular note is the fact that participation rates of blacks have often been higher than those for whites. The rates for blacks were higher until October 1984, when the black rate of 8.1 percent was below the white participation rate (8.4 percent) for the first time since 1976. Hispanic participation rates of 25- to 34-year-olds have consistently exceeded those of whites.

For More Information

To obtain copies of this and other CES reports and to purchase computer tapes or to order special tabulations containing these and other postsecondary education data, please contact:

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Information Services
555 New Jersey Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20208-1327
telephone: 1-800-424-1616

Technical Appendix

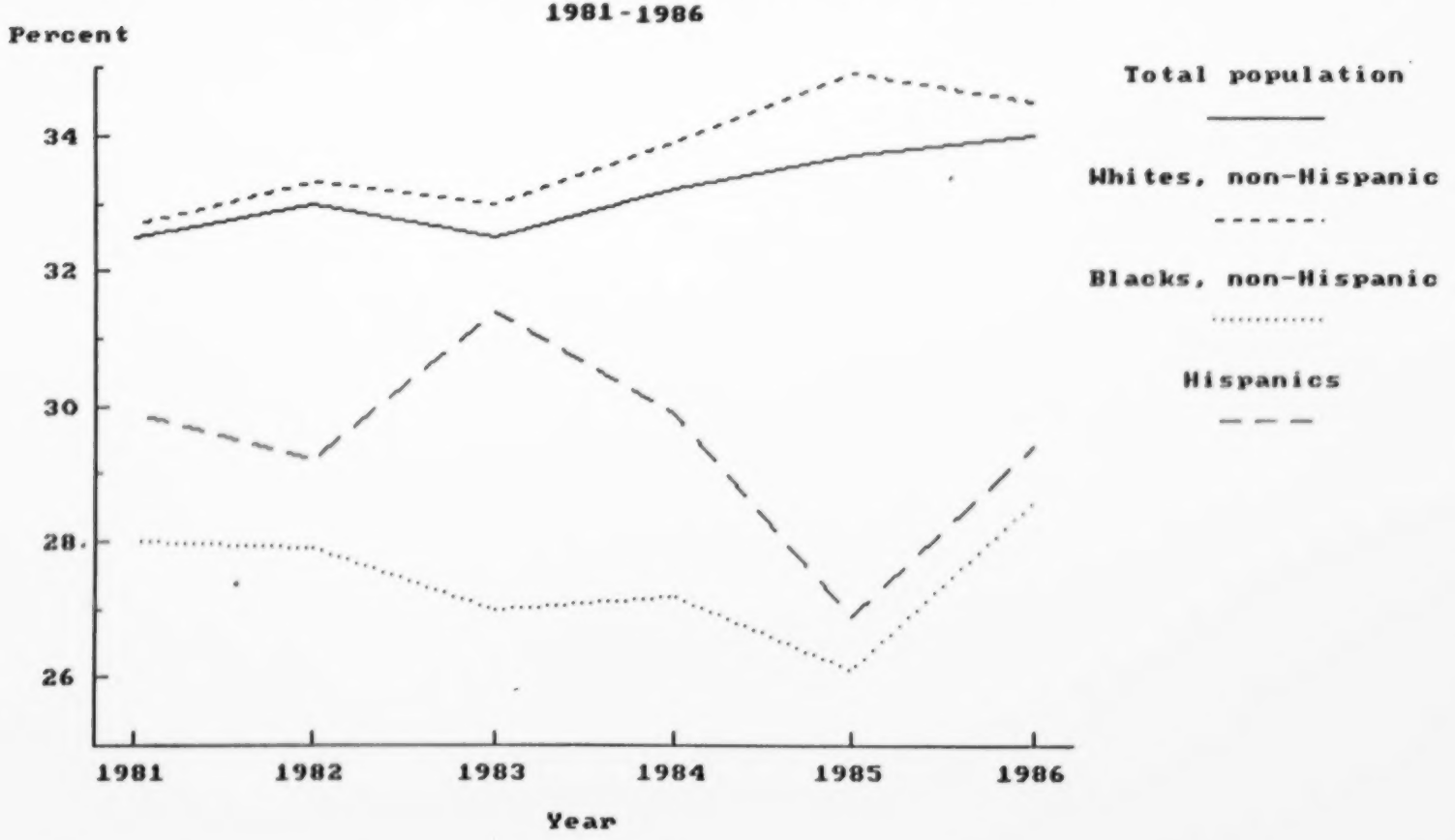
Data sources

The biennial racial/ethnic enrollment statistics in this bulletin are derived from two data sources. The information for 1976 through 1984 comes from data reported by institutions of higher education to the Higher Education General Information System (HEGIS) survey entitled "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report of Insitutions of Higher Education." The 1986 data for the same institutions were collected through the new Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) survey on fall enrollment. IPEDS has now replaced the HEGIS data collection system.

Imputations

While the HEGIS and IPEDS data reported here are historically comparable in terms of the reporting institutions, that is, those accredited at the college level by agencies recognized by the Secretary of Education, there are several differences.

Figure 5.--Participation rates in postsecondary education by 18- to 24-year-old high school graduates by selected racial/ethnic categories: 1981-1986



Source:--Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports", Series P-20.

In the case of totally nonresponding institutions, that is, those that did not return an enrollment survey form, HEGIS data were imputed whenever possible by using previously reported information. In a few cases, imputations could not be performed, and thus enrollments by racial/ethnic categories were slightly less than the total enrollments reported by the institutions. However, this wasn't a major problem because racial/ethnic totals were always within 0.3 percent of the actual totals. In IPEDS, the same procedure was followed, except that hot-deck imputations (computer matching with a similar institution of higher education) were performed when previously reported data were unavailable. In a few cases, computer matching could not be done, and thus, as was the case with HEGIS, data are not available.

In the HEGIS surveys, racial/ethnic data were imputed for those institutions which underreported students by race/ethnicity, that is, the sum of enrollment by racial ethnic categories did not equal total enrollment. The same technique was used for the 1986 IPEDS data. That is, the "race unknown" category was redistributed among the reported data in proportion to the institution's actual reported racial/ethnic enrollments. The magnitude of race unknown for 1986 is rather small (15,427 students out of the 12.516 million total enrollment reported). As in previous years, these 15,427 students are not included in the tables.

Unclassified Students

In table 3, data are presented by level of study (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional). Results differ from previously published data because the unclassified students [4] reported in 1976 through 1982 were redistributed across the undergraduate/graduate categories based on the percent reported in those two categories for each racial/ethnic group. In HEGIS, these students could not be categorized by level of study. In IPEDS, the situation has changed in that institutions now provide the information by level. Thus, in this bulletin, the 1976 through 1984 data are adjusted to allow comparisons with the IPEDS information.

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Glossary of key terms

American Indian or Alaskan Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America or who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

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[4] These are students who were not candidates for a degree or other formal award although they were taking courses for credit in regular classes with other students.

Asian or Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or Pacific Islands. These include people from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, Samoa, India, and Vietnam.

Black, non-Hispanic. A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa (excludes those of Hispanic origin).

First-professional student. A student enrolled in any of the following post-baccalaureate degree programs:

Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	Pharmacy (D. Phar.)
Dentistry (D.D.S or D.M.D.)	Podiatry (Pod. D. or D.P.)
Medicine (M.D.)	Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)
Optometry (O.D.)	Law (L.L.B., J.D.)
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	Theology (M.Div., M.H.L or B.D.)

Graduate student. A student who holds a bachelor's or first-professional degree, or equivalent, and is taking courses at the postbaccalaureate level. These students may or may not be seeking a degree.

Hispanic. A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Nonresident alien. A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

Race/ethnicity. Categories used to describe groups to which individuals belong, identify with, or belong in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. A person may be counted in only one group. The groups used to categorize U.S. citizens and resident aliens (holders of Form I-551/155) are:

Black, non-Hispanic
American Indian or Alaskan Native
Asians or Pacific Islander
Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic

Undergraduate. A student enrolled in courses for a 4- or 5- year degree program, in an associate's degree program, or in a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate level. This includes unclassified and nondegree-seeking students.

White, non-Hispanic. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Appendix table 1.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by State and race/ethnicity of students: 1984

State	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Nonresident alien
Total	12,234,976	9,815,185	1,076,144	535,273	389,784	83,776	334,814
Alabama	204,677	157,819	41,327	636	912	281	3,702
Alaska	26,991	22,280	999	425	534	1,962	791
Arizona	209,129	169,499	5,952	18,028	3,672	7,021	4,957
Arkansas	78,570	63,897	11,721	[illegible]	589	317	1,756
California	1,663,798	1,127,380	111,082	172,995	173,373	21,383	57,585
Colorado	168,802	146,015	4,399	8,988	3,154	1,383	4,863
Connecticut	162,357	145,103	7,194	3,171	2,380	470	4,039
Delaware	33,494	28,936	3,322	306	367	42	521
District of Columbia	79,750	42,112	23,418	1,785	1,914	112	10,409
Florida	443,769	337,303	40,384	44,550	5,575	957	15,000
Georgia	196,347	150,320	36,858	1,794	2,050	332	4,993
Hawaii	51,917	14,589	1,072	825	32,174	145	3,112
Idaho	43,303	40,609	282	630	622	448	712
Illinois	662,117	525,474	82,920	20,367	19,177	2,049	12,130
Indiana	249,934	222,850	13,736	3,241	2,563	576	6,968
Iowa	153,063	141,357	3,232	1,114	1,579	475	5,306
Kansas	142,884	126,632	6,455	2,267	1,442	1,790	4,298
Kentucky	143,555	129,456	10,693	540	720	313	1,833
Louisiana	179,983	125,672	40,517	3,059	1,700	411	3,624
Maine	52,714	51,741	281	120	168	192	212
Maryland	239,249	184,233	38,350	3,461	7,577	638	4,990
Massachusetts	418,939	370,985	14,768	7,602	8,708	928	15,948
Michigan	505,323	430,341	47,795	6,170	6,215	2,739	12,063
Minnesota	215,550	202,571	2,697	1,142	3,066	1,290	4,784
Mississippi	104,332	71,937	29,928	341	569	222	1,335
Missouri	239,433	209,700	19,097	2,172	2,774	671	5,019
Montana	37,056	33,982	161	191	151	1,802	769
Nebraska	97,422	90,566	2,593	936	698	637	1,992
Nevada	43,031	37,272	1,691	1,301	1,057	1,152	558
New Hampshire	53,047	50,807	648	378	236	134	844
New Jersey	305,330	243,768	28,473	16,773	8,005	891	7,420
New Mexico	66,859	43,536	1,466	16,507	634	3,204	1,512
New York	1,013,316	777,670	112,829	61,236	30,116	4,850	26,615
North Carolina	309,233	241,399	55,641	1,746	2,962	2,296	5,189
North Dakota	37,583	34,819	257	98	144	1,390	875
Ohio	518,808	455,666	41,168	3,844	4,993	1,292	11,845
Oklahoma	167,888	140,210	10,196	1,915	2,445	5,824	7,298
Oregon	141,805	127,635	1,849	1,763	5,207	1,170	4,181
Pennsylvania	527,038	468,577	35,792	4,620	7,612	853	9,584
Rhode Island	69,145	63,845	2,006	974	911	139	1,270
South Carolina	131,158	101,412	26,021	718	745	186	2,076
South Dakota	32,473	29,341	338	317	130	1,618	729
Tennessee	201,167	165,872	28,337	942	1,194	342	4,480
Texas	795,320	571,869	70,681	104,117	16,813	2,581	29,259
Utah	99,923	91,415	601	1,469	1,470	884	4,084
Vermont	30,779	29,708	245	163	159	53	451
Virginia	282,753	229,839	38,911	2,709	5,875	584	4,835
Washington	230,660	202,835	5,392	3,219	10,657	2,821	5,736
West Virginia	78,995	73,763	3,109	273	563	110	1,177
Wisconsin	270,783	248,798	9,055	2,658	3,317	1,626	5,329
Wyoming	23,424	21,770	205	387	116	190	756

SOURCE:--U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey, "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report of Institutions of Higher Education, 1984", tabulations from final file with imputations for racial/ethnic nonresponse.

Appendix table 2.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by State and and race/ethnicity of students: Fall 1986

State	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Nonresident alien
Total	12,500,798	9,914,183	1,080,899	623,591	448,222	90,133	343,770
Alabama	216,064	165,072	43,360	2,004	1,182	376	4,070
Alaska	27,482	22,654	976	442	577	1,990	843
Arizona	226,593	181,355	6,166	20,943	4,276	7,623	6,030
Arkansas	79,182	65,807	10,520	323	540	326	1,666
California	1,733,410	1,146,766	117,032	194,865	192,837	20,580	61,330
Colorado	181,866	149,780	4,568	16,848	4,234	1,536	4,900
Connecticut	159,040	140,770	7,596	3,732	2,782	406	3,734
Delaware	33,893	28,726	3,703	362	417	56	629
Dist. of Columbia	77,651	41,533	22,886	1,878	2,262	322	8,770
Florida	477,210	362,346	44,301	47,434	7,219	1,222	14,688
Georgia	195,123	150,953	34,303	1,806	2,427	306	5,328
Hawaii	51,697	15,370	938	673	32,532	162	2,022
Idaho	45,260	42,534	260	713	575	374	804
Illinois	686,895	519,851	91,800	35,720	24,148	2,147	13,229
Indiana	250,178	223,687	13,570	3,210	2,868	648	6,195
Iowa	155,369	142,680	3,164	1,198	1,756	390	6,181
Kansas	143,306	126,611	6,477	2,428	1,811	1,679	4,300
Kentucky	144,548	132,581	8,803	341	872	323	1,628
Louisiana	171,338	119,316	39,326	3,210	2,468	473	6,545
Maine	46,232	44,285	540	188	688	333	198
Maryland	238,880	184,471	35,479	3,889	8,779	674	5,588
Massachusetts	417,513	361,916	16,787	9,806	10,884	1,130	16,990
Michigan	520,423	444,505	46,891	6,677	7,147	3,231	11,972
Minnesota	226,556	212,297	2,969	1,279	3,682	1,474	4,855
Mississippi	101,095	69,232	28,785	631	427	245	1,775
Missouri	246,185	216,229	18,499	2,361	3,447	669	4,980
Montana	34,691	31,671	143	187	149	1,879	662
Nebraska	100,401	93,090	2,744	1,098	833	680	1,956
Nevada	46,796	40,428	1,861	1,917	1,251	696	643
New Hampshire	53,876	51,521	667	465	382	148	693
New Jersey	295,313	230,426	27,026	17,292	9,735	860	9,974
New Mexico	80,270	50,343	1,888	20,604	970	4,934	1,531
New York	1,011,400	759,029	110,866	67,547	36,478	4,844	32,636
No. Carolina	322,966	253,062	57,370	1,957	3,313	2,458	4,806
No. Dakota	37,311	34,356	241	125	171	1,468	950
Ohio	521,290	459,929	37,699	4,209	5,713	1,281	12,459
Oklahoma	170,840	141,066	10,546	2,189	2,711	7,668	6,660
Oregon	144,798	128,742	1,836	2,102	5,565	1,345	5,208
Pennsylvania	545,923	483,822	35,103	5,515	8,658	850	11,975
Rhode Island	69,569	63,825	2,014	1,055	1,164	203	1,308
So. Carolina	134,116	103,801	25,924	965	978	207	2,241
So. Dakota	30,935	28,322	190	96	92	1,574	661
Tennessee	197,070	162,006	27,508	1,512	1,383	341	4,320
Texas	776,021	543,905	66,662	118,333	20,688	2,599	23,834
Utah	106,217	96,143	728	1,731	1,773	1,149	4,693
Vermont	32,452	31,153	298	167	241	54	539
Virginia	308,318	250,004	41,545	3,278	7,793	645	5,053
Washington	242,443	211,111	5,899	4,289	12,773	3,542	4,829
West Virginia	76,783	71,890	2,865	283	535	96	1,114
Wisconsin	283,653	260,294	9,334	3,149	3,913	1,640	5,323
Wyoming	24,357	22,717	243	545	123	277	452

Source:--U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment, 1986" survey.

Appendix table 3.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status and race/ethnicity of students and by institutional type, control, and sex of students: Fall 1986

Institutional type, control, and sex of student	All students			White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
All institutions	12,500,798	7,116,503	5,384,295	9,914,183	5,609,470	4,304,713	1,080,899	636,344	444,555
4-year	7,826,036	5,427,607	2,398,429	6,339,593	4,363,959	1,975,634	615,249	433,237	182,012
Men	3,825,903	2,776,856	1,049,047	3,080,438	2,223,750	856,688	251,679	185,407	66,272
Women	4,000,133	2,650,751	1,349,382	3,259,155	2,140,209	1,118,946	363,570	247,830	115,740
2-year	4,674,762	1,688,896	2,985,866	3,574,590	1,245,511	2,329,079	465,650	203,107	262,543
Men	2,059,542	821,979	1,237,563	1,566,048	613,471	952,577	184,149	84,894	99,255
Women	2,615,220	866,917	1,748,303	2,008,542	632,040	1,376,502	281,501	118,213	163,288
Public	9,721,574	5,168,400	4,553,174	7,649,824	4,053,086	3,596,738	854,544	466,899	387,645
4-year	5,303,482	3,661,309	1,642,173	4,273,827	2,941,527	1,332,300	424,233	293,447	130,786
Men	2,574,923	1,868,743	706,180	2,064,048	1,496,561	567,487	171,196	124,456	46,740
Women	2,728,559	1,792,566	935,993	2,209,779	1,444,966	764,813	253,037	168,991	84,046
2-year	4,418,092	1,507,091	2,911,001	3,375,997	1,111,559	2,264,438	430,311	173,452	256,859
Men	1,936,997	742,550	1,194,447	1,467,930	554,252	913,678	171,038	73,839	97,199
Women	2,481,095	764,541	1,716,554	1,908,067	557,307	1,350,760	259,273	99,613	159,660
Private	2,779,224	1,948,103	831,121	2,264,359	1,556,384	707,975	226,355	169,445	56,910
4-year	2,522,554	1,766,298	756,256	2,065,766	1,422,432	643,334	191,016	139,790	51,226
Men	1,250,980	908,113	342,867	1,016,390	727,189	289,201	80,483	60,951	19,532
Women	1,271,574	858,185	413,389	1,049,376	695,243	354,133	110,533	78,839	31,694
2-year	256,670	181,805	74,865	198,593	133,952	64,641	35,339	29,655	5,684
Men	122,545	79,429	43,116	98,118	59,219	38,899	13,111	11,055	2,056
Women	134,125	102,376	31,749	100,475	74,733	25,742	22,228	18,600	3,628

Appendix table 3.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status and race/ethnicity of students and by institutional type, control, and sex of students: Fall 1986-Continued

Institutional type, control, and sex of student	Hispanic			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
All institutions	623,591	305,336	318,255	448,222	260,721	187,501
4-year	278,491	181,494	96,997	262,111	193,557	68,554
Men	132,716	89,603	43,113	141,952	104,884	37,068
Women	145,775	91,891	53,884	120,159	88,673	31,486
2-year	345,100	123,842	221,258	186,111	67,164	118,947
Men	159,337	57,995	101,342	97,301	38,014	59,287
Women	185,763	65,847	119,916	88,810	29,150	59,660
Public	539,398	242,501	296,897	372,221	204,011	168,210
4-year	206,918	129,047	77,871	189,460	139,616	49,844
Men	98,306	64,065	34,241	101,925	75,497	26,428
Women	108,612	64,982	43,630	87,535	64,119	23,416
2-year	332,480	113,454	219,026	182,761	64,395	118,366
Men	153,895	53,484	100,411	95,272	36,331	58,941
Women	178,585	59,970	118,615	87,489	28,064	59,425
Private	84,193	62,835	21,358	76,001	56,710	19,291
4-year	71,573	52,447	19,126	72,651	53,941	18,710
Men	34,410	25,538	8,872	40,027	29,387	10,640
Women	37,163	26,909	10,254	32,624	24,554	8,070
2-year	12,620	10,388	2,232	3,350	2,769	581
Men	5,442	4,511	931	2,029	1,683	346
Women	7,178	5,877	1,301	1,321	1,086	235

Appendix table 3.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status and race/ethnicity of students and by institutional type, control, and sex of students: Fall 1986-Continued

Institutional type, control, and sex of student	American Indian/Alaskan native			Nonresident alien		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
All institutions	90,133	46,106	44,027	343,770	258,526	85,244
4-year	39,512	27,052	12,460	291,080	228,308	62,772
Men	17,755	12,553	5,202	201,363	160,659	40,704
Women	21,757	14,499	7,258	89,717	67,649	22,068
2-year	50,621	19,054	31,567	52,690	30,218	22,472
Men	21,789	8,781	13,008	30,918	18,824	12,094
Women	28,832	10,273	18,559	21,772	11,394	10,378
Public	79,390	39,060	40,330	226,197	162,843	63,354
4-year	31,902	21,789	10,113	177,142	135,883	41,259
Men	14,246	10,101	4,145	125,202	98,063	27,139
Women	17,656	11,688	5,968	51,940	37,820	14,120
2-year	47,488	17,271	30,217	49,055	26,960	22,095
Men	20,214	7,907	12,307	28,648	16,737	11,911
Women	27,274	9,364	17,910	20,407	10,223	10,184
Private	10,743	7,046	3,697	117,573	95,683	21,890
4-year	7,610	5,263	2,347	113,938	92,425	21,513
Men	3,509	2,452	1,057	76,161	62,596	13,565
Women	4,101	2,811	1,290	37,777	29,829	7,948
2-year	3,133	1,783	1,350	3,635	3,258	377
Men	1,575	874	701	2,270	2,087	183
Women	1,558	909	649	1,365	1,171	194

Source:--U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment, 1986" survey.